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FRENCH WALL IN THEIR NEW GAINS

French Fighting on Arras Front to Advance—Much Booty Taken at Neuville.

London, June 11.—Beyond making a slight advance in the "Labyrinth" fortifications the French on the front between Arras and Neuville, according to the Paris official statement, have done little except establish the positions of the front line. They have captured the village of Neuville St. Vaast and extended themselves south of Arras to contain the segment, one and a half miles long and two-thirds of a mile deep, which they have just gained.

The Berlin Army Headquarters bulletin confined principally to a report of the capture of Neuville St. Vaast. The French report says, however, that the capture of Neuville St. Vaast, three bomb throwers and fifteen machine-guns, which were buried in the ground or damaged, thousands of grenades, 1,000 rifles, 800,000 cartridges, incendiary implements and a number of machine-guns. The official report continues:

"In the region of the Touffent Farm, in the southwest of Hebuterne, we have captured the positions captured by us last night. This morning we captured a further batch of 150 prisoners, among them a major. In addition, 1,000 rifles, 800,000 cartridges, incendiary implements and a number of machine-guns. The official report continues:

"To the east of Tracy-le-Mont, in the neighborhood of the Quenneville, we have captured the positions captured by us last night. This morning we captured a further batch of 150 prisoners, among them a major. In addition, 1,000 rifles, 800,000 cartridges, incendiary implements and a number of machine-guns. The official report continues:

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GERMAN EXPERT AT RADIO PLANT MYSTERY TO U.S.

Officials Set Out to Solve Riddle of Zenneck's Presence at Sayville.

MAY FRAME CIPHER CODES, IT IS HINTED

Federal Inquiry Follows Exposure in the Tribune of Laxity of Wireless Censorship.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]
Washington, June 11.—Just why Professor Jonathan Zenneck, a captain of the German marines, has come to this country, and why he is assigned to remain at the Sayville wireless station, through which all communication between the German Embassy and the German Foreign Office passes, are questions which officials of the administration admitted to-day were troubling them.

Assistant Attorney General Warren admitted that an investigation of Captain Zenneck had been begun by agents of the department to ascertain the reasons for his presence and what he is supposed to do. Mr. Warren waived aside a question as to whether any prosecution against Captain Zenneck was proposed, or whether any action other than a mere inquiry would be taken. He declared, however, that the government would insist on knowing all the facts.

Mr. Warren was asked what an expert could accomplish at Sayville, as the Navy Department is supposed to have censors on duty there all the time. He insisted that despite the presence of the censors the department would like to know why Professor Zenneck is there. Mr. Warren is the official to whom all questions raised by the State Department are referred.

May Be Cipher Code Expert.
It is intimated in another quarter that the reason the State Department was worried about Captain Zenneck's presence was that he might be a cipher code expert, and his activities might result in messages being so framed as to deceive even vigilant censors. It is pointed out that enough operators are at Sayville to send any number of messages the embassy might desire, and which the apparatus would physically be able to transmit.

This investigation follows an exposure in the Tribune of June 8 of the laxity of the censorship at the Sayville plant. Particular attention was called to the presence there of Professor Zenneck and to the fact that he had been recalled from the battle front in Belgium to come to America, supposedly that he might testify for the Atlantic Communication Company, which is being sued by the Marconi Company.

When the Tribune made inquiries at the New York office of the Atlantic Communication Company, the secretary, Dr. K. G. Frank, said Captain Zenneck was sent here by the German government because it was important that there should be a reliable system of communication between the United States and Berlin.

It was pointed out to Dr. Frank that the wireless station at Tuckerton, N. J., could handle the messages. "Yes, they could send them," he replied, "but, as you know, that station is in the hands of the Navy Department. He did not explain how that would make any difference, since commercial messages are accepted there every day.

Zenneck Recalled from Front.
Professor Zenneck served in the Belgian campaign as a captain of marines. Before the war he was an instructor in the Institute of Technology

ADVERTISING AIDS BRITISH RECRUITING

[By Cable to The Tribune.]
London, June 11.—At the weekly meeting of the American Luncheon Club to-day, Hedy Le Bas, an Englishman, who has been directing the great advertising efforts to raise British armies, told of his success in getting recruits.

Nothing, Mr. Le Bas said, had ever demonstrated so clearly the usefulness of advertising. This was particularly true in Ireland, where recruiting became wholly satisfactory after the publicity campaign started.

Mr. Le Bas said that Michael O'Leary, who won a Victoria Cross, was a national hero in Ireland, greater even than John Redmond. A recruiting poster, with O'Leary's picture and the caption, "One Irishman Can Kill Ten Germans," is the most popular in Ireland.

The speaker told of a recruiting meeting in a small village near O'Leary's home. O'Leary's father, who is something of a local politician, made a speech, in which he said:

"When this war broke out I wasn't so much in favor of it, but I changed my ideas when my son wrote to me from France how the Germans were killing the dead and wounded."

In Munich, in his wireless experiments he was closely associated with Professor Braun, of the University of Strasbourg, who also was recalled from the front, where he held a colonel's commission and sent here with Captain Zenneck.

Both are regarded as among the best wireless authorities in the world. The naval officers at Sayville are delighted to have Captain Zenneck there, because they say he is worth more as a source of technical information than a dozen librarians. He is most accommodating and will go to any amount of trouble to explain difficult problems arising in wireless operation.

The professor sticks very closely to the village in Sayville, and seldom goes to the wireless except at meal time. He lives at the Kensington Hotel and has made himself so agreeable to all with whom he has come in contact that they have in his favor is unanimous. For that matter, all the Germans connected with the Sayville outfit are pleasant and companionable. They have a remarkable capacity for work and probably toil more hours each day than any of the residents of that section. Certain it is that they are well liked and respected and Sayville would be sorry to see any of them leave.

GREECE PLAYING FOR WAR TERMS

New Premier's Policy Is to Keep Out of Fight Until Success Is Certain.

Athens, June 11.—Premier Gounaris last night delivered his first speech since he assumed office. He explained the difference between his policy and that of his predecessor, M. Venizelos.

M. Venizelos, the Premier said, was ready to have Greece enter the war without determining thoroughly the conditions under which she took up arms. His policy, M. Gounaris asserted, was to demand guarantees which would insure the integrity of the kingdom and a successful outcome of its participation in the war.

On this account, the Premier continued, the government was accused of being indecisive by the German viewpoint. He explained that his purpose was not to expose Greece to the perils of war unless her interests required it and the success of the enterprise, including the return of her territory, acquired and the satisfaction of national rights, was assured.

SAY RUSSIA FACES MINISTERIAL CRISIS

Reports in Berlin Point to Retirement of Premier and to Coalition Administration.

Berlin, June 11.—Reports received by the "Vossische Zeitung" indirectly from Petrograd point to the possibility of a ministerial crisis and the retirement of Premier Goremykin.

EITEL'S OFFICER AND MEN BREAK THEIR PAROLE

Members of German Raider's Crew Missing More than Month.

ESCAPED BEFORE SHIP INTERNED

Believed to Have Left the Country, but United States Will Seek Their Return.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]
Washington, June 11.—Lieutenant Brauer, of the German auxiliary cruiser Prinz Eitel Friedrich, Surgeon Nolte and fourteen members of the crew who have broken their parole in leaving the vessel without the consent of this government, will be arrested and prosecuted, if possible, it was said at the Department of Justice to-day. After withholding for almost one month the information that the parole had been broken, the administration gave out a letter telling of it received from the Collector of Customs.

At the Department of Justice it was stated that the immigration laws would furnish ample grounds for the arrest and prosecution of the parole breakers, even if the laws on paroles were not ample. This question was raised because of a doubt as to whether the men had left the Prinz Eitel before or after the official internment.

If the men left the ship before she was interned, it was pointed out by an Assistant Attorney General, they could still be prosecuted under the immigration laws, because they would have come into this country illegally.

Diplomats here do not believe that there would be any basis for damages to the governments of the Allies against the United States in the event that the sailors of the Prinz Eitel Friedrich should return to Germany. It was pointed out, however, that if they did return they probably would be forced to return to the United States, following the precedents, but one already established by Germany in this war. In this case a number of German officers interned in Holland broke their parole and returned home, whereupon the German government compelled them to go back to Holland.

Escape Reported May 13.
The letter reporting the escape of the German sailors sent to Andrew Peters, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, on May 13 said:

"It has come to my attention that one Lieutenant Brauer, who was either the first officer or the executive officer of the Prinz Eitel Friedrich when she arrived at Newport News, Va., March 10, 1915, has left the ship and is not now aboard. It is not known whether he has broken his parole, but it is believed that Lieutenant Brauer has left the United States and that certain members of the crew of the Prinz Eitel Friedrich who were aboard the ship when she arrived at Newport News, as did also many members of the crew, who may not now be aboard, and asserts that since the internment of the Prinz Eitel and the giving of his written parole no officers or men have been severed from the ship."

Through Rear Admiral Beatty, commanding the Norfolk Navy Yard, the commander received permission for his officers to go ashore at Newport News, as did also many members of the crew, who may not now be aboard, and asserts that since the internment of the Prinz Eitel and the giving of his written parole no officers or men have been severed from the ship."

Landed Before Internment.
"Under these conditions officers and men from the Prinz Eitel Friedrich did land and were ashore prior to the ship's internment and the giving by the commander of his written parole to Rear Admiral Beatty at the Norfolk Navy Yard."

At the State Department it was said that the rules governing the breaking of parole by officers of an interned vessel were very explicit, and that the United States government would hope to have the officer and the members of the crew of the Prinz Eitel Friedrich who had broken their parole brought back to the Norfolk Navy Yard if they could be located. Precedents point to the prompt surrender by Germany of the men so deserting if it should be proved that they had broken their parole.

During the Russo-Japanese War two Russian navy men who broke their paroles given to the United States were, upon their arrival in Russia, promptly deported to the United States and compelled to remain with their interned ship until the end of the war.

Paris, June 11.—A dispatch received to-night by the Havre News Agency from Algiers says it has now been learned that the man arrested there and at first described as the commander of the German converted cruiser Prinz Eitel Friedrich is not her commander, but is either some other officer or the ship's doctor.

AUSTRIAN TORPEDO BRITISH CRUISER

London Announces Warship Refused To Is in Harbor, Not Seriously Damaged.

Berlin, June 11.—An official statement issued at Vienna announces that the Austro-Hungarian submarine No. 4, commanded by Lieutenant Singule, torpedoed and sank a small British cruiser of the Liverpool type on June 9 at a point thirty miles west of St. Jean Medua, on the Albanian coast. The British cruiser was being protected by six torpedo boat destroyers.

London, June 11.—The British Press Bureau, commenting on the Vienna announcement of the sinking of a British cruiser, said to-night the ship presumably referred to was safe in harbor, "not seriously damaged."

The Liverpool is a light cruiser. Five vessels of this type were built for the British navy in 1909. The other boats are the Bristol, Gloucester, Newcastle and Glasgow. The last named cruiser sank the German cruiser Dresden off Juan Fernandez Island in the Pacific last March.

St. Jean Medua is a seaport on the Albanian coast between Durazzo and Duleigno.

CANADA WILL MAKE 50,000 SHELLS A DAY

Her Manufacturers Told Their Output Can Be Ten Times Greater than Now.

[By Telegram to The Tribune.]
Toronto, Ontario, June 11.—Addressing the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, Major General Bertram, of Montreal, chairman of the Canadian Shell Committee, declared Canada could manufacture ten times the quantity of war munitions now being made here. He blamed the British Cabinet for the lack of orders.

Canadian factories were now taking care of \$170,000,000 worth of ammunition orders, General Bertram said, and in a very short time the daily output of shells would be 50,000. So far this country has made and shipped 650,000 projectiles, and 130 factories are manufacturing shells or shell parts.

GORGAS TO HELP SERBIA

Rockefeller Foundation's Offer Accepted, Is Report.

It was reported from Washington last evening that Major General Gorgas, who for several weeks has been considering the Rockefeller Foundation's offer to take charge of a campaign against typhus in Serbia, had finally decided to accept the place. He has had several conferences with Secretary of War Garrison on the matter, and has entertained serious doubts as to whether the importance of the work would justify his resigning his army position.

General Gorgas left Washington last evening without discussing his reported acceptance. Ivy Lee, John D. Rockefeller's private secretary, said over the telephone from his home in Ardmore, Penn., that he had not heard of General Gorgas's decision. Jerome D. Greene, secretary of the Rockefeller Foundation, said at the Century Club that he had not heard that General Gorgas had made his final choice.

SERBIANS RACE FOR COAST OF ALBANIA

London, June 11.—Following the example of the Italians, who occupied Avlona, an Albanian port on the Strait of Otranto, the Serbians are marching across northern Albania toward the port of Durazzo, while the Montenegrins are making for the port of Alessio, still further north. For some time Albania has been overrun by bands which, by Austrians and Turks, have been driven from their homes. The Serbians, however, have more than 100,000 men in the territory. The opinion is generally expressed here that these Serbians probably will spell the end of Albanian independence.

Serbian troops are reported to have occupied the Albanian town of Elbasan, sixty-four miles southeast of Scutari at the response of the people, who said to fear the Austrians and Turks.

A dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company says the Serbians have occupied Tirana, twelve miles southwest of Scutari.

YOU want not the slightest shadow of a doubt when YOU bring your prescription to a drug store—Investigate Riker-Hegeman Prescription Depts.

43 New York Stores.

GRADISCA FALLS BEFORE ITALIAN MOVE ON TRIESTE

Important Town on the Isonzo North of Monfalcone, Lost by Austrians.

INVADERS TAKE TOWN OF PLOEKEN

March Through Predil Pass, North of Tolmino—Vienna Reports Repulse of Foe.

Rome, June 11 (via Paris).—It was officially announced to-night that the Italians have occupied Gradisca, north of Monfalcone and six miles southwest of Gorizia, on the Isonzo River, in Austria-Hungary. The capture was effected by one of the divisions of the army which is attempting to make its way to Trieste.

Udine, Italy, June 11 (via Geneva).—Italian forces have captured Ploeken, in Austria, close to the frontier. The possession of this location is important, as it endangers Austrian communications. Ploeken is fifteen miles south of the main highway between Laibach and Innsbruck.

The Italians to-day are advancing also through Predil Pass, on the junction of the Laibach railway at Tarvis, which lies about six miles on the Austrian side of the Italian border. Trains of Italian wounded soldiers are arriving at Udine.

All Italian Attacks Fail, Vienna Declares

Vienna, June 11.—The Austrian War Office to-night issued the following statement on the fighting along the Italian frontier:

"The day before yesterday all the Italian attacks on all fronts were repulsed. A renewed attack against part of the bridgehead at Gorz collapsed under the fire of the Dalmatian Landwehr. An enemy attack north of Ronchi also was unsuccessful. Italian artillery combat on the Isonzo front is proceeding."

"On the Carinthian frontier yesterday afternoon a strong hostile attack against Prekofel and a minor attack near Wölz Lake were repulsed. An Italian attack on our positions near Pentelestein by an Italian brigade which entered near Cortina d'Ampezzo failed. Recent attacks in this district and night engagements near Lando concluded in the retreat of the enemy. Otherwise continued artillery combats and minor skirmishes in which we were successful took place on the Tyrolean frontier."

Austrians Beaten Back in Hand-to-Hand Fight

[By Cable to The Tribune.]
Rome, June 11 (via Paris).—All the successful operations announced by General Cadorna in the three sectors of the war have a definite value to the invading army.

On the Tyrol-Trentino front the Italians, by their recent victorious achievements, occupy the principal dominating positions everywhere, and have steadily maintained their forward movement.

At Cortina, in the Ampezzo valley, one of the most northerly points in the Trentino sector the Italians have repulsed the Austrians, who oppose their advance into the heart of the country.

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Hartman Wardrobe Trunks, special, \$22.00

This model is made especially for us. All fibre covered and fibre interlined; 40 inches high, with raised top, velvet padded lids, with changeable hat compartments, double trolley and has ten hangers.

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Women's Light-weight Suit Cases, fitted with ten Persian Ivory Pieces, \$15.00

Men's Silk and Opera Hat Boxes, Silk-lined, from \$8.00 to \$12.50

Genuine Cowhide Suit Cases, \$5.95
Straps all around; all sizes.

Genuine Cowhide Travel Bags, \$5.00

Black Enamel Week-end Cases, \$3.95
24- or 26-inch.

And these are only suggestions of what we believe to be the most satisfactory stock of Travel Requisites and Luggage in this City.

ADJUST TREATIES TO SEAMAN'S LAW

U. S. Diplomats Instructed to Negotiate with Many Nations.

Washington, June 11.—Twenty-one of the principal nations of the world have been notified by the United States that it intends to terminate provisions of existing treaties with those countries which are in conflict with the seaman's act, passed by the last Congress.

It was learned to-day that this notice was given as required by the law through the American embassies and legations just within the prescribed limit of ninety days from March 4 last, when the law was approved.

Previous denunciations of treaties by the United States have covered the entire conventions. It remains to be seen whether the nations interested in the present instance will consent to the revision of certain articles to meet the provisions of the seaman's act. If they will not consent to this, then the State Department is under obligation to cancel all of the treaties.

Such a proceeding would result in destroying provisions between the United States and all these nations for the settlement of estates, the transfer of property, the exercise of consular functions, diplomatic immunities, customs and port and lighthouse dues and a hundred other subjects which have formed the basis of treaty regulations and stipulations between civilized powers.

As the seaman's law does not become effective until March 1916, for foreign ships, there is much time for diplomatic exchanges. President Wilson, after careful consideration, signed during the closing session of the last Congress and let it become known he thought he could handle the objections to it with full recognition of the rights of other nations.

TURKS SAID TO SEEK A SEPARATE PEACE

Attitude Toward Italy Seen as Sign of an Early Break with Central Powers.

[By Cable to The Tribune.]
London, June 11.—Ever since Italy declared war against Austria, says a dispatch to "The Chronicle" from Rome, Turkey has realized the hopelessness of her position. Dismay has seized the governing party of Young Turks in Constantinople. They feel that the hour of retribution is at hand and that they will be asked to pay to the utmost farthing the price of their ill-fated intervention.

The government of Turkey has had enough of the German alliance. It is enough of war and ardently desires peace. It has been driven to entertain the possibility of a separate peace, because it can see no other feasible method of procuring a cessation of hostilities as far as Turkey is concerned.

It is worthy of note that Turkey has not declared war against Italy. In fact, it is known that Turkey has conveyed to Italy her intention not to declare war against her.

Apparently this is a sign of her early intention of divorcing herself from the unhappy alliance which has brought her to the verge of destruction and which menaces her integrity as a nation. It is significant that Naby Bey, the Turkish Ambassador in Rome, and his whole staff are still in the Italian capital.

Turkey is said to be casting about now for a suitable modus operandi for treating with the Allies.

The following official announcement concerning the Dardanelles was received here from Paris this afternoon: "In the Dardanelles we have consolidated the results obtained by us in the fighting of June 4."

"At the right end of the ravine of Kereve Dere we made some further progress. Prisoners who fell into our hands said the losses of the enemy had been considerable."

WAR MEN TO TALK PEACE

Ex-Cabinet Officers to Address Security League Here.

Prepare for peace men by the hundred will invade New York for the two-day conference of the National Security League at the Hotel Astor on June 14 and 15. Several former members of War and Navy will be the principal speakers at the sessions, and an exhibition of modern war implements in the Louis XIV room of the Astor will supplement the speeches for preparation.

Controller Prendergast is expected to welcome the delegates from the different states. Colonel Charles E. Levy-decker will act as chairman of the Monday afternoon session, at which Charles J. Bonaparte will act as chairman and the speakers will be Mayor Curley of Boston, Commander R. B. Riggs, Colonel William C. Church, Henry A. Wood, George von L. Meyer and Bainbridge Colby.

REPRISALS USEFUL, GERMANS THINK

Amsterdam, June 11.—The German press expresses great satisfaction at the announcement of A. J. Balfour, First Lord of the British Admiralty, that hereafter prisoners taken from German submarines are to be accorded the same treatment as other prisoners of war.

The "Kölnische Zeitung" says Great Britain abandoned her policy of separate treatment for the submarine prisoners only because it recoiled on that country. The "Lokal-Anzeiger" of Berlin says that a similar view, asserting that German reprisals achieved their intended effect.

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Advance Notice
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Sale of Whittall Rugs
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Details in the newspapers of this evening and Monday morning
Day of Privilege, Monday
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Wanamaker Silk Packet Sale
Special display of thousands of silk packets one floor above the Silk Rotunda, at the head of the Grand Stairway.
Orders will be taken Monday for delivery on Tuesday, first day of this sale.
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